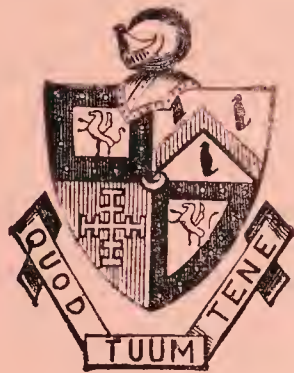


11

TURTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



Annual Reports

of the

Medical Officer of Health

(E. Taylor, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

and

Chief

Public Health Inspector

and Housing Manager

(Ian R. Liversidge, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

FOR THE YEAR 1969



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30197314>

# ANNUAL REPORT

## of the Medical Officer of Health, 1969

---

COUNCIL OFFICES,  
BROMLEY CROSS,  
NEAR BOLTON.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Turton,*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your information the Annual Report on the health of the district for the year 1969.

Once again the year's vital statistics give cause for satisfaction although they are marginally worse than last year. The population continued to increase by 890. The relatively high birth rate and low death rate persisted. Deaths were equally divided between the two sexes - cancer of the lung bronchus killed six men, cancer of the breast killed five women, and perhaps surprisingly, coronary and other heart diseases affected both sexes similarly.

Once again the total notifications of the communicable diseases was happily among the lowest recorded - even measles, in spite of the recent suspension of immunisation - was an all time biennial low. A more satisfactory and safer measles vaccine is now readily available and its universal use could wipe out this illness, as has been achieved in the case of diphtheria and poliomyelitis. At the time of writing the Department of Health has made available a vaccine to prevent rubella (german measles) in girls. The object of this scheme is to try to ensure that no expectant mothers need contract rubella and so run the risk of having a baby suffering from blindness, deafness or heart disease. Parents in this district have always taken their responsibilities to their children seriously and it is hoped that this will continue.

I am appreciative of the help and co-operation of my colleagues and for the support and interest of yourself and the Health Committee.

Yours faithfully,

E. TAYLOR,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The District covers an area of 17,335 acres.

The last Registrar General's estimate of the resident population was 20,320.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1969 was 7,300.

The rateable value was £641,852 at 31st March, 1969 and a penny rate at this time yielded £2,595.

New buildings in the area for private ownership are gradually changing parts of the district to become essentially dormitory. Chief industries are cotton spinning, dyeing, light engineering, stone quarries, the manufacture of paper and farming.

### EMPLOYMENT

The chief employment is in Textile Manufacture, Bleachworks, Dyeworks and Stone Quarries, Saw Mills, Manufacture of Paper and Farming.

Men employed at the Stone Quarries are subject to Silicosis. They undergo a medical examination periodically by Government Inspectors.

### VITAL STATISTICS

												<i>England &amp; Wales</i>	
LIVE BIRTHS													
							<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>				
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	186			165			<i>Total</i>	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	2			5			358	
Live birth rate per 1000 population:													
Crude rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·6	16·3
Adjusted rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·4	
(Comparability factor 1·10)													
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Stillbirths rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths							...	...	...	...	...	11·0	13
Total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	
Infant deaths (death under 1 year):													
Legitimate						Male - 2			Female - 3			5	
Illegitimate	...	...				Male - Nil			Female - Nil			—	
Infant Mortality rates													
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	18
Neo-natal Mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12
Early neo-natal Mortality rate (deaths under 1 week)										...	...	8	10
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	23
Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortion)							...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·19
Maternal Mortality (rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths)										...	...	Nil	0·19
Total Deaths (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	
Death rate per 1,000 population:—													
Crude rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·0	11·9
Adjusted rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	
(Comparability factor, 1·32)													



Population: For:—  
 Birth Rate } 20,320  
 Death Rate }

Year	Live Births (Adj. Rate)		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
									Total		Neo-natal	
	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 population	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 population	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births
1969	358	19.4	182	9.0	4	11.0	Nil	Nil	5	14.0	5	14.0
1968	356	21.7	163	8.4	4	11.0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1967	336	21.6	164	9.2	4	12.0	Nil	Nil	3	9.0	2	12.0
1966	377	19.3	176	10.1	1	2.6	Nil	Nil	2	5.3	2	5.3
1965	414	21.7	157	9.2	6	14.3	Nil	Nil	8	19.3	7	16.9
1964	397	21.5	173	10.5	6	14.9	Nil	Nil	10	25.2	8	20.2
1963	338	19.2	185	11.8	6	17.4	Nil	Nil	6	17.8	4	11.8

The Registrar-General issues a comparability factor based on age and distribution of population which should be used when comparing the vital statistics of one area with another. The figures for this area are as follows:—

Adjusted {    Death Rate (comparability factor, 1.32)  
                   Live Birth Rate (comparability factor, 1.10)

### CAUSE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

The following is a copy of the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases supplied by the Registrar General of the causes and sex distribution of deaths of Turton residents.

The information does not include non-civilian deaths.

Cause of Death		Male	Female
B5	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ... ..	1	1
B18	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ... ..	—	1
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ... ..	1	1
B19 (4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine ... ..	—	1
B19 (6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ... ..	6	1
B19 (7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ... ..	—	5
B19 (9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate ... ..	2	—
B19 (10)	Leukaemia ... ..	1	—
B19 (11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms ... ..	3	4
B20	Benign and unspecified Neoplasms ... ..	1	—
B21	Diabetes Mellitus ... ..	1	—
B46 (1)	Other Endocrine, etc., Diseases ... ..	—	1
B23	Anaemias ... ..	—	1
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ... ..	4	3
B27	Hypertensive Disease ... ..	1	4
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease ... ..	22	20
B29	Other Forms of Heart Disease ... ..	6	6
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease ... ..	16	19
B46 (5)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System ... ..	7	5
B32	Pneumonia ... ..	4	6
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema ... ..	4	2
B33 (2)	Asthma ... ..	—	1
B46 (6)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System ... ..	2	1
B34	Peptic Ulcer ... ..	—	1
B46 (7)	Other Diseases of Digestive System ... ..	2	2
B46 (10)	Diseases of Musculo-skeletal System ... ..	—	1
B42	Congenital Anomalies ... ..	1	—
B43	Birth, Injury, Difficult Labour, etc. ... ..	1	1
B44	Other causes of Perinatal Mortality ... ..	—	1
B45	Symptoms and ill defined conditions ... ..	2	—
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	1	—
BE48	All other accidents ... ..	2	1
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries ... ..	—	1
TOTAL ... ..		91	91

# General Provision of Health Services in Turton

## LABORATORY FACILITIES

These facilities are available at the following:—

Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, Manchester.  
Public Health Pathological Department, Royal Infirmary, Preston.  
Pathological Department, Royal Infirmary, Bolton.

Sputum examinations for Tuberculosis are still carried out by the Lancashire County Council under the Tuberculosis scheme.

The following specimens were examined during the year:—

	<i>Preston Lab.</i>	<i>Bolton</i>	<i>M/c Lab.</i>
Throat Swabs: . . . . .	0	0	1
Dysentery and Typhoid—Fæces . .	0	1	34
Milk for T.B. . . . .	1	0	38
Milk for Brucellosis . . . . .	0	0	84
Milk—Heat Treated . . . . .	0	0	7
Water—Bacteriological . . . . .	0	0	13
Chemical . . . . .	4	1	0
Food Poisoning . . . . .	0	0	3

## AMBULANCE SERVICES

These services are now provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946, by the local Health Authority (in this case the Lancashire County Council), who have made arrangements with the Bolton Corporation to serve the district.

The service will provide for the following types of cases:—

- (a) Emergency Services—That is to say, persons meeting with accidents or suffering from sudden illness wherever this may take place, and maternity patients.
- (b) Non urgent cases who require transport to hospital or from one hospital to another or to out patient departments and clinics, or from hospital to their homes, and cases of a similar nature.
- (c) Infectious cases—The ambulance service will convey to and from hospitals all patients suffering from infectious disease.

## HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

From the 4th July, 1948, the hospitals were transferred to the control of the Minister of Health through Regional Hospital Boards. All hospitals are, therefore, available for the use of the district.

## TUBERCULOSIS

Cases of Tuberculosis are admitted to various sanatoria under the Regional Hospital Board. This scheme is administered by that Board and the Lancashire County Council; and a close liaison is maintained between the Chest Physician and the Department.

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1969**

During 1968 there was a modification in the lists of notifiable infectious diseases, under Part III of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, as amplified by the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968, which became operative from 1st October, 1968.

The full revised list of diseases notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health is now as follows:-

Anthrax	Paratyphoid Fever
Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis (acute)
Dysentery	Relapsing Fever
Encephalitis (acute)	Scarlet Fever
Food Poisoning	Smallpox
Infective Jaundice	Tetanus
Leprosy	Tuberculosis
Leptospirosis	Typhoid Fever
Malaria	Typhus
Measles	Whooping Cough
Meningitis (acute)	Yellow Fever
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	

The following tables show the diseases which occurred in the area during 1969, and the comparisons with previous years.



# Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED - 1969

Disease	Cases Notified (after correction of diagnosis)									
	Total cases at all ages	Age Periods - years								
		0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65 and over
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	14	—	2	2	9	—	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	41	—	9	15	15	1	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice ... ..	8	—	—	—	1	2	—	5	—	—
TOTALS ... ..	66	—	11	17	25	3	1	6	3	—

The following table gives the comparative incidence of Infectious Diseases (excluding tuberculosis) during the past five years:—

Disease	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Scarlet Fever ... ..	15	27	20	8	14
Diphtheria... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ... ..	5	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	247	265	142	79	41
Whooping Cough ... ..	9	13	63	—	3
Acute Meningitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis:—					
Paralytic ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Non Paralytic ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ... ..	1	—	6	6	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	19	16	1	26	—
Infective Jaundice ... ..	—	—	—	—	8
TOTALS ... ..	301	326	237	121	66

DIPHThERIA

There were no notified cases during the year, which means that there has been no notified case of diphtheria in the past eighteen years.

DIPHThERIA IMMUNISATION

The scheme for immunising children up to 15 years is being vigorously proceeded with and under it the following children have been treated at the various schools and Clinics.

During the year the following children were immunised with A.P.T.:—  
Under 5 years 146                      Between 5 and 15 years 1  
In addition, 590 booster injections were given.

The maintenance of a high percentage is most desirable. Children may be immunised either by their own family doctor or at the Clinic.

ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS

Poliomyelitis vaccination in 1960 was extended to include all persons under 40 years of age, all expectant mothers, medical and hospital staff and their families.

DYSENTRY AND FOOD POISONING

No cases were reported during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

The new cases and mortality were as follows:—

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATH			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1 .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-5 .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-10 .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-15 .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-20 .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-25 .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-35 .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35-45 .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45-55 .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-65 .. ..	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
65 and upwards ..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	0 0		0 0		1 1		0 0	
	0		0		2		0	

The number of new cases is gradually declining. The protection provided in recent years by B.C.G. Vaccination of the school children should accelerate the present decrease of incidence in the susceptible young adult age group.

All cases of tuberculosis are visited. The houses and premises are inspected, the social and domiciliary conditions investigated and auxiliary assistance is given when necessary. Insanitary conditions are remedied if found.

The houses are fumigated when it is required and all necessary measures are taken in order to prevent the spreading of infection.

Pathological specimens which require bacteriological examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The general health services available for the district are:—

Maternity and Child Welfare (Including Immuni- sation Clinic)	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross.
	TUESDAYS, 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
	Walsh's Institute, Harwood.
	WEDNESDAYS 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
	Barlow Memorial Institute, Edgworth MONDAY, 2 p.m.—4 p.m.

<b>Ante-Natal Clinic</b>	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. WEDNESDAYS—MONTHLY, 10 a.m.—12 noon.
<b>Relaxation Classes</b>	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. THURSDAY 10 a.m.—12 noon. (By appointment).
<b>Minor Ailments Clinic</b>	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. TUESDAYS 10 a.m.—12 noon.
<b>Ophthalmic Session</b>	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. WEDNESDAYS, 10 a.m.—12 noon (By appointment).
<b>Orthopaedic</b>	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. (By appointment monthly)
<b>Dental</b>	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. TUESDAY - all day WEDNESDAY - all day. THURSDAY - all day—FORTNIGHTLY (Gas Session).
<b>Physiotherapy</b>	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. WEDNESDAY - 1.30 p.m. (fortnightly by appointment)
<b>Speech Therapy</b>	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. FRIDAY p.m. (by appointment).
<b>Polio Vaccination</b>	Barlow Memorial Institute, Edgworth. At normal clinics held weekly. Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross At normal clinics held weekly. Walsh's Institute, Harwood. At normal clinics held weekly.
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	Health Visitor (Tuberculosis): Miss. H. Longson.
<b>Audiometric Service</b>	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. By appointment
<b>Hospital Services:—</b> (1) General (2) Infectious Diseases (3) Maternity	Bolton Royal Infirmary. Tel. No. 22488. Bolton District General Hospital. Tel. No. Bolton 22444. Hulton Lane Isolation Hospital. Tel. No. Bolton 61431. Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury. Tel. No. Bury 116. Bolton District General Hospital. Tel. No. Bolton 22444. Haslam Maternity Home, Chorley New Road, Bolton. Tel. No. Bolton 41177. Havercroft Maternity Home, Victoria Road, Bolton. Tel. No. Bolton 40808. Heaton Grange Maternity Home, Chorley New Road, Bolton. Tel. No. Bolton 43411.
<b>Out-patient Clinics:—</b> <b>General</b>	Bolton Royal Infirmary.—New patients must have a note from their Medical Attendant and prior appointments must be made through the Appointments Office (Bolton 26789). 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Mondays to Fridays; 9 a.m. to 12 noon, Saturdays.
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	Civic Centre, Bolton.—Mondays to Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon (New patients must have a note from their Medical Attendant).
<b>Venereal Diseases Clinic:</b>	Civic Centre, Bolton. MALES 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. each week day; 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. FEMALES Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.



Emergencies	Casualty Department, Bolton Royal Infirmary.
Ambulances	To obtain an ambulance ring BOLTON 23101 (Ambulance Station, Black Horse Street, Bolton).
Midwives	Mrs. Entwistle, 10, Davenham Road, Darwen. Tel. No. Darwen 73706. Miss Cook, 4 Lees Cottages, Turton. Tel. No. Turton 502.
District Nurse	Mrs. M. Oley, 75, Tottington Road, Harwood. Mrs. Waites, 16 Moorside Road, Tottington. Tel. No. Tottington 57. Mrs. B. Haslam, 39 Smith Lane, Egerton. Tel. No. Bolton 54536.
Health Visitor and School Nurse	Nurse Slaney, c/o Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. Nurse Hughes, c/o Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. Nurse Smith, c/o Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. Nurse Hurst, c/o Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross.
Home and Domestic Helps	The Divisional Health Office, Leigh Road, Leigh. Tel. No. Leigh 73227.
Children's Officer	Mr. Rushton, 17/19 Parsons Lane, Bury.
Registrar of Births and Deaths	Council Offices, Bromley Cross. Hours of attendance: MONDAY—10.30 a.m. — 12 noon; TUESDAY — 10.30 a.m.—11.30 a.m.; WEDNESDAY — Closed; THURSDAY — 10.30 a.m.—11.30 a.m.; FRIDAY 5 p.m. — 6.30 p.m.; SATURDAY Closed.
Vaccination	Patient's own Doctor or Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross (by appointment)
Diphtheria Immunisation	Patient's own Doctor or Health Centre, Chapeltown Rd., Bromley Cross (by appointment)
Youth Employment Bureau	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross WEDNESDAY, p.m. FRIDAY, a.m.

**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948**

This Act gives local authorities further powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people. Where the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner certify that, in the case of a person to whom section 47 (1) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, applies, it is necessary in their opinion that he should be removed without delay from the premises in which he is residing, an application for a removal order may be made immediately to the appropriate magistrates. Any order made under these provisions is valid for a period not exceeding three weeks.

There was no occasion to apply for a removal order during 1969.

The following information has kindly been supplied by the Divisional Medical Officer:

**ATTENDANCES AT CHILD WELFARE CLINICS**

Centre	No. of Sessions	No. of individual children attending born in			No. of attendances of children at ages
		1969	1968	1964/67	
					0 to 4
Chapeltown Road ..	52	141	137	109	3231
Walsh's Institute ..	92	164	156	140	2858
Barlow Memorial Institute	48	27	28	26	722

**POST-NATAL ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS**

Chapeltown Road: 10 individual women  
11 attendances



# POLIOMYELITIS, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH

Immunisations of Vaccinations completed at any time prior to  
31st December, 1969

	Against Diphtheria (under 15)	Against Whooping Cough (under 5)	Against Poliomyelitis (all ages)
Turton . . . .	4,323	2,887	5,369
During 1969	147	118	149

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the Chief Public Health Inspector  
and Housing Manager, 1969

---

COUNCIL OFFICES,  
BROMLEY CROSS,  
NEAR BOLTON.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Turton.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I submit this my seventh annual report.

As with previous years the work of refuse collection and disposal has demanded a large part of the department's time and energy. It is with regret that I report a fall in the level of the service due in the main to the lack of labour and the absence of a suitable incentive bonus scheme to encourage workmen to give a regular collection service.

In common with the majority of other local authorities, more calls have been received this year to collect bulky waste and items of furniture.

A close watch has been kept on the supply of locally produced milk for Brucella organisms as the report shows.

Considerable call has been made on the officers technical knowledge in dealing with insect pests of varying kinds, and some twenty wasps nests were treated and destroyed during the late summer months.

Works of rodent control continued and new chemical poisons were used to eliminate both rats and mice; with wholly satisfactory results being achieved.

May I, once again, thank Dr. Taylor for his help and support and also the staff and employees of the Department for their co-operation.

In conclusion may I thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and members of Committee for their interest and assistance in the work of Public and Environmental Health in Turton.

Yours faithfully,

IAN R. LIVERSIDGE,

*Chief Public Health Inspector and  
Housing Manager.*

# SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

## WATER SUPPLY

The water supply is mainly secured from the Bolton Corporation Waterworks. It is of good quality, is a constant supply, and is sufficient in quantity for the parts of the district where the supply reaches.

There is occasional liability to lead solvency, due to the peaty character of the gathering ground. Samples are periodically submitted for analysis, and every possible precautionary method is adopted by the Bolton Corporation to maintain its purity.

The number of dwellings supplied from the public mains direct to the house is 6,978

Fifteen houses in the Bradshaw district get their water from the Bury water mains of the Bolton Water Undertaking.

The remainder are, at the moment, obliged to obtain their supply from shallow wells and springs. Some of these supplies, regarding quality and quantity, are good, but the majority are poor. Constant efforts are made to improve these private supplies.

## CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL

Samples were obtained for analysis and examination from private and public water supplies used for potable purposes at ten premises in the district.

During the year 3 unsatisfactory samples were reported by the laboratories.

The sampling of all mains water proved satisfactory.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Routine inspection, testing, repair and reconstruction of the drainage and sewerage system within the district continues to be done. During the year some properties have been provided with modern drainage systems in lieu of insanitary privy middens, and obsolete types of pail closets.

## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The sanitary accommodation at the end of the year, so far as can be reasonably ascertained consist of:—

7,436 fresh water closets	180 pail closets
27 waste water closets	8,074 galvanised ashbins
14 dry ashpits	56 privy middens
209 cesspools and septic tanks	

A few of the above cesspools are badly constructed and insanitary; efforts are constantly being made to eradicate these and provide properly constructed septic tanks and filters.



SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN TURTON

	Dec., 1937	Dec., 1945	Dec., 1959	Dec., 1969
Middens .. .. .	247	236	156	56
Pails (Chemical).. ..	258	296	259	180
Ashpits .. .. .	1,079	1,026	105	14
Trough closets .. ..	36	36	0	0
Waste water closets ..	1,568	1,444	239	27
Ashbins .. .. .	1,636	1,792	4,495	8,074
Fresh water toilets ..	2,175	2,413	4,269	7,436

From the foregoing it will be seen that in 1945 December, the problem of the old insanitary toilet was a serious one as the limited amount of moneys available for conversions only allowed for the abolition of approximately 8 waste water toilets and 3 middens per year, and considerably less if Statutory Notice had to be served. In the latter case one half the costs must be paid and not a token amount. Many local authorities have had to pay these costs, but in Turton there have been over 1,510 waste water closets converted to f.w.c.'s without the service of Statutory Notices.

With regard to ashpits, nearly all those that are left exist at farms and property situate in the very rural areas. Since 1946 over 1,000 of these ashpits have been abolished without any cost to the Council. In addition, it has considerably helped the refuse collection service both in speed of collection and less offensive methods of collection.

The middens and chemical closets (pails) present a different problem. These are situate at houses and farms where there is no main sewerage available. Compulsion to provide f.w.c's cannot be used, so again persuasion is the main approach. In this connection approximately 181 middens have been abolished.

The following is a list of the conversions and installations carried out during the year:—

	During 1969	During 1965/69
Privy closets to fresh water closets . . . .	5	23
Privy closets to pail closets . . . . .	6	39
Waste water closets to fresh water closets .. ..	13	81
Pail closets to fresh water closets .. .. .	4	20
Houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles .. .. .	6	21

During the year 47 fresh water closets were provided in existing properties and 265 fixed in new houses.

Number of waste water closets found choked, 3.

The conversion of waste water closets and privies to fresh water closets has proceeded slowly. The abolition of privies presents a problem as no sewers are available for connections to be made.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS

Total number of visits (including Housing) during 1969 .. .. .	2,314
Number of re visits.. .. .	2,401
„ „ Inspections of Houses .. .. .	502
„ „ „ „ Dairies .. .. .	16
„ „ „ „ Schools .. .. .	17
„ „ „ „ for Rats and Mice .. .. .	101
„ „ „ „ of Slaughterhouses and Butchers Shops .. ..	341
„ „ Visits re Drainage and Sewerage .. .. .	147
„ „ „ „ Vermin .. .. .	36
„ „ Inspections of Workshops, Factories .. .. .	30
„ „ „ „ Restaurants, Kitchens and Bakehouses, etc. ..	203
„ „ „ „ Licensed Premises .. .. .	21
„ „ „ „ Shops .. .. .	15
„ „ „ „ Caravans .. .. .	26
„ „ „ „ re Water Supplies .. .. .	46
„ „ Visits re Foodstuffs .. .. .	68
„ „ „ „ Tips and Refuse Disposal, etc. .. .. .	622
„ „ „ „ Infectious Diseases .. .. .	41
„ „ Rooms Disinfected .. .. .	4
„ „ Complaints Investigated .. .. .	298
„ „ Visits re Milk Sampling .. .. .	134
„ „ „ „ Smoke Abatement .. .. .	16
„ „ Miscellaneous Visits .. .. .	304
„ „ Visits to Baths .. .. .	164



RIVERS AND STREAMS

Periodical inspections when possible have been made of the Rivers and Streams for sources of pollution. Where required, inspections and visits are also made in conjunction with the Rivers Board Inspector.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

In 1943 the Infestation Order came into force, and the Ministry of Food set up a Departmental Directorate of Infestation Control. This Order, followed by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, reinforced and extended the provisions of the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919, effecting a nation wide attack by scientific methods on rats and mice.

During the year under review investigation and disinfestation has proceeded steadily.

In the year the sewer systems were treated with sodium fluoracetamide poison. This was a departure from the routine use of Warfarin, which has been used for many years. This treatment continues to greatly reduce the rodent population in the sewers, and the number of surface complaints received.

Fluorakil poisoning has been so successful as to warrant further treatments using this direct poison as a "follow-up", to keep the sewer rodent population to a minimum.

SEWER TREATMENT

Treat- ment No.	Bait and poison used	No. of Manholes in system	No. of Manholes baited	No. of Manholes showing bait take	Estimated kill
2	Sodium Fluoracetamide	949	605	156	290
	TOTALS ... ..	949	605	156	290

Visits are also paid to private properties. business premises, farms, etc., for the purpose of eradicating rats and mice.

SURFACE INFESTATIONS—MICE. 29 premises visited and treated.

SURFACE INFESTATIONS—RATS

No. of Rodent Operatives employed:—3 part-time  
Action taken:—

	Type of Property	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS:		
1. Number of properties in district .. .. .	7702	164
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification .. .. .	239	14
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats .. .. .	37	5
(ii) Mice .. .. .	66	9
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification .. .. .	51	10
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats .. .. .	6	3
(ii) Mice .. .. .	16	3

The following shews the treatments carried out on the refuse disposal sites.  
**TREATMENT OF TIPS—RATS**

Treatment No.	Bait and poison used	No. of points baited	Estimated kill
1	Warfarin	24	16
2	Warfarin	16	22
3	Zinc Phosphide	26	31
4	do.	20	22
5	do.	19	17
6	do.	24	15
7	do.	18	24
8	do.	18	16
		165	163

Poisonous gas was also used in the treatment of 14 holes or runs made by rats.

**SUMMARY OF RATS KILLED**

Sewer	..	..	..	..	290
Properties	..	..	..	..	40
Tips	..	..	..	..	163
Totals .. .. .					493

Re-treatments will be vigorously proceeded with.

**SMOKE ABATEMENT**

Smoke observations were taken during the year. Where excessive emissions of industrial smoke have been noticed the premises were visited and the Management interviewed. The chief cause at the present time is the use of unsuitable and low quality fuel, combined with poor mechanical stoking.

The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, retain the previous statutory offence under the Public Health Act, 1936, whereby the emission of dense black smoke for a longer period than two minutes during a thirty minute observation constitutes an offence under the Clean Air Act, 1956. In addition the Regulations prescribe permitted maximum periods for the emission of dark smoke (shade Ringelmann No. 2) varying from 10 to 41 minutes per eight hours' observation, depending upon size of boiler plant and working conditions or any continuous emission of four minutes' dark smoke when soot blowing is not in progress.

Numerous visits continue to be made to boiler plants in connection with the implementation of the Clean Air Act and as a result a considerable amount of co-operation with combustion and plant engineers and boiler firemen has been maintained.

With the exception of black smoke, statutory action is difficult to enforce, as other smoke emissions have to be observed over varying periods up to eight hours, dependent on the size of the plant and the operations undertaken thereon. This means concentrating observations on one chimney over long periods of time.

Existing domestic premises are not in any smoke control area, but all new houses have to be provided with grates or stoves capable of burning smokeless fuels. It is a fact however that although this type of appliance is provided, many householders do not burn the correct type of fuel.

**FACTORIES ACT, 1961—PART I OF THE ACT**

1.—**INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises  (1)	No. on Register  (3)	Number of		
		Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	10	3	0	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	71	21	2	0
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .. .. .	8	2	1	0
TOTAL .. .. .	89	26	3	0



2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “cases”.)

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .. ..	5	5	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4).. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—					
(a) Insufficient .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	3	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .. ..	8	8	—	—	—

Notices of 13 outworkers have been received during 1969 under the provisions of the Factory Act. These premises are suitable for the purpose, and are visited periodically.

As in previous years the fullest co-operation was maintained between the department and H.M. Inspector of Factories.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act came into force on the 1st July, 1964 and placed on local authorities the responsibility for the enforcement of conditions in offices and shops.

These conditions bring this class of premises into line with factories.

The following table shows the progress made in the inspection of these premises up to the 31st December, 1969:

Registration and General Inspections

Class of premises	No. of pre-mises reg-istered dur-ing the year	No. of pre-mises regd. at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices .. ..	0	15	2
Retail shops .. ..	0	24	4
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	0	2	1
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens ..	0	7	1
Fuel Storage depots .. ..	0	2	2
TOTALS .. ..	0	50	10

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act - 20.

## CARAVANS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 became operative during 1960. Part 1 of the Act provides a licensing system for the establishment and operation of caravan sites and Part II to strengthen the procedure for the enforcement of planning control generally. This Act controls caravans but the licensing provision of the Public Health Act, 1936 are not repealed but are made inapplicable to caravans and will deal only with tents, sheds, etc.

The model standards prescribed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government are taken as the basis on all sites within the district both for new and existing caravan sites.

During the year the existing sites were inspected.

At the 31st December, 1969, there were 18 licensed sites in the district, licensed for a total of 33 caravans. There are 24 caravans permanently occupied in the district.

## THE SCHOOLS

There are 17 schools in the district which are periodically inspected. Water supply to all these schools is satisfactory. The sanitary accommodation to all the Schools in the area is satisfactory.

No school was closed during the year for infectious diseases.

## PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The public swimming bath at Egerton is owned by the Turton Urban District Council. The baths having been presented to the Council in 1932.

The bath has a capacity of 24,000 gallons and is 42 feet in length and 20 feet wide and has a depth of 3 feet to 6 feet. The water is both filtered and chlorinated every four hours by Bell's filtration plant. The water is subjected to continuous filtration in a pressure filter of the vertical type. Bath water is passed from the pool via a strainer box which is removed daily for cleansing, and pumped by an electrically operated pump to the filter after the addition of alumino-ferric coagulant. The filter is washed by reversing the direction of the water flow together with breaking up of the sand bed by means of rotating rakes.

A four hour turnover period is worked and the water is heated by means of a calorifier and aerated by means of a Venturi tube device. Sterilisation is achieved by means of marginal chlorination using chlorine gas and a concentration of 0.5 parts per million of water is the operating target. Orthotolidine and pH tests are taken at frequent intervals. Alkalinity is adjusted by means of soda ash which is added prior to filtration and the pH ranges in practice between 7.4 and 7.6.

Much work has been carried out during the year to place the building fabric and plant in a satisfactory condition, to enable operations to continue until the anticipated closure in the early nineteen seventies.

The main circulatory pump, main flow pipe, chemical dosing tanks and injector pump were renewed. Two worn out pressure gauges replaced, and the sand pressure filter overhauled and repaired. The sectional central heating boiler was repaired, having two new sections fitted.

The existing plant has been almost completely repaired with one exception, that being the large sectional heating boiler which serves to heat the water in the pool.

The pool hall has been decorated internally and the cubicals painted.

The Education Authorities used the bath throughout the year. The 5 - 3 kw. Infra Red space heaters fitted above the pool have helped keep higher water temperatures during the winter months.

The total attendances of all people using the Baths in a period of twelve months was 17,912. Of this total 10,870 were school children attending Educational training. These figures represent a considerable reduction on previous years, but this is due to the previous figures being assessed and not the actual numbers as now recorded.



## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The collection and disposal of household and trade refuse continued throughout the year as far as possible on a weekly basis. Staff shortages, absenteeism and sickness greatly affected the pool of available labour.

During most of the winter the period of collection became considerably extended with intervals between collection being as much as eighteen days.

On the 10th and 13th October, 1969, the labour force joined the National strike in protest at the level of pay. After this time the level of the service was considerably lowered and neared complete breakdown. As a result of this situation urgent steps were implemented to bring about better conditions within the service and seek a "pay and productivity agreement" and incentive bonus scheme for the refuse collection service for 1970.

Refuse disposal in the main took place at Bromley Cross with the area leased by the Council for this purpose at Cox Green Quarry.

The year saw the introduction of a third continuous loading refuse freighter - a 35 cubic yard S. & D. Pakamatic, introduced to replace an out of date model. This new wagon is working the Egerton area.

Collection of bulky waste under the Civic Amenities Act has proceeded throughout the year, and the volume of work in this field is continuing to grow.

The container at Cox Green for depositing waste out of normal hours and at weekends is being used daily and in the summer is being emptied almost every day.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year 1969, also shown are the figures for the years 1959 and 1962 for comparisons.

	1959	1962	1969
Dry ashpits emptied .. .. .	360	116	2
Privy ashpits emptied .. .. .	505	138	7
Ashbins emptied .. .. .	228,332	264,449	393,787
Pails emptied .. .. .	15,152	13,158	9,820
Trade waste:—			
Miscellaneous waste removed ..	8 tons	12 tons	80 tons
Total refuse tipped .. .. .	8,589 tons	10,978 tons	8,868 tons
Number of new bins issued .. ..	118	62	99
Number of new pails issued .. ..	15	3	4
Litter bins emptied ..	0	3,212	2,802

# Inspection and Supervision of Food

## FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

There were no suspected cases notified during the year.

## MILK SUPPLY

### TUBERCLE BACILLI IN MILK

During the year there were no cases of tubercle bacilli in the samples taken for examination.

Thirty-eight samples of milk were obtained and submitted for analysis to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, all were found to be satisfactory.

## BRUCELLOSIS

Of eighty-four milk samples submitted for examination three showed evidence of Brucella organisms.

Two local farmers producing infected milk, were subjected to Pasteurisation Orders which were in force until the herds in question were free from infection and brucella organisms found to be no longer present in the whole herd.

Two human cases of Brucellosis were reported to the department in the year, one of the cases examined showed that the person concerned had been drinking infected milk produced in Cheshire and retailed locally.

Liaison with the Health Inspector of the Cheshire Authority resulted in satisfactory elimination of brucella.

The second case reported as Brucellosis was examined but no positive cause due to infected milk was isolated.

This part of the department's work though time consuming, often out of hours must be continued fully to safeguard the public as a whole.

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The three licensed private slaughterhouses in the district have continued to provide the local butchers with much of their meat and edible offal.

Each animal for slaughter receives ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection and the following carcasses with all organs and offal were inspected.

	Cattle excl. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed .. .. .	365	0	0	1,799	0	0
Number inspected .. .. .	365	0	0	1,799	0	0
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	90	0	0	393	0	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.. .. .	24.65%	0	0	21.84%	0	0
<b>Tuberculosis only:</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Cysticercosis</b>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	7	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration .. .. .	6	0	0	0	0	0
Generalised and totally condemned .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0

The following meat and offal was condemned as being unfit for human consumption: 16 cwts. 3 qrs. 23 lbs.

## SWINE FEVER

There were no confirmed cases during the year.

## OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

The amount of food requiring condemnation was 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 9 lbs. of frozen foods, 2 cwt. 3qr. 5 lbs. of shoulder steak, and 3 cwt. 2 qr. 11 lbs. cooked and mixed raw meat.

During the year 341 visits were made to butchers' shops, miscellaneous food shops and food preparation premises which were found, in the main, to be kept in conformity with Regulations. Where defects existed either verbal or written action resulted in compliance with the law.

## SAMPLING, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

I give below details of samples obtained under the provisions of the above Act in the Urban District of Turton during 1969.

A total of 96 samples was obtained comprising 59 milks (of which three were Channel Island milk) and 37 others as follows:-

1 Flour	1 Rainbow Kali
1 Spearmint	1 Potted Beef
1 Meat Balls in Gravy, canned.	2 Table Jelly
1 Treacle Pudding	2 Instant Whip
1 Gateau and Orange Filling	1 Fresh plums
1 Kipper Fillets, canned	1 Chicken Spread
1 Blackcurrant Flavour	2 Fish Spread
1 Ice Cream	1 Double Cream
1 Slimming Biscuits	1 Plaice Fillets, Frozen
1 Slimming Soup	1 Haddock Steak, Frozen
3 Sweets	1 Cod Steak, Frozen
2 Meat Pies	3 Whisky
1 Dairy Ice Cream	2 Gin
1 Cream Soda Powder	1 Rum



I give below details of those samples on which the County Analyst gave adverse reports :-

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Result of Analysis</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Blackcurrant Flavour	Labelled Blackcurrant flavour but consisted of a soft drink for consumption after dilution. Contained approximately twice as much saccharine as the maximum permitted amount.	Manufacturers asked to alter label to read Blackcurrant flavour drink and be advised to adjust the saccharine content.
Formal milk	Fat 2·80%, deficient 6·6% and low in solids not fat.	Producer informed.
Formal milk	Fat 2·95% deficient, 1·6% and low in solids not fat.	Producer informed.

FOOD PREMISES AND REGISTRATION	<i>No.</i>
General grocers and provision dealers .. .. .	59
Greengrocers and fruiterers .. .. .	10
Fishmongers (all combined with other trades)	
Meat shops .. .. .	33
Bakers and/or confectioners .. .. .	39
Fried fish shops .. .. .	5
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, etc. .. .. .	26
Licensed premises, clubs, restaurants etc. .. .. .	38
Others .. .. .	19

No. of food premises by type registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, or under local Acts:—

Cooked meats .. .. .	17
Ice cream .. .. .	26

**Food Poisoning**

There were no notified cases of food poisoning during the year.

**Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925**

There were no exclusions under the provisions of these regulations, from taking part in or handling in any way the milk production at a farm.

**HOUSING CONDITIONS**

Activities during the year in this important sphere of public health work have continued.

The ever-increasing costs of repairs have tended to complicate and delay essential repairs, but in the majority of cases informal action has produced the necessary co-operation without recourse to Statutory action.

The tables below give particulars of the number of dwellings in the district as at 1969.

Number houses of all classes .. .. .	7,300
„ „ Council bungalows.. .. .	27
„ „ „ flats .. .. .	56
„ „ private dwellings erected .. .. .	265
„ „ „ flats erected .. .. .	0



**1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—**

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts .. .. .	427
(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose .. .. .	494
2. Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.. .. .	13
3. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit .. .. .	319

**2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice:—**

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .. .. .	128
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

**3. Action under Statutory Power during the year:—**

(a) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notice:

(a) By owners .. .. .	21
(b) By local authority in default of owner .. .. .	0

(b) Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings accepted..	14
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of formal or informal procedure .. .. .	11
(3) Unfit houses closed .. .. .	14

(c) Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. .	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. .. .	0

**4. Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958—Discretionary Improvement Grants:—**

(a) (1) Number of Schemes submitted:

(a) By private individuals .. .. .	19
(b) By the local authority .. .. .	0

(2) Number of dwelling houses affected .. .. .	19
------------------------------------------------	----

(b) (1) Number of schemes approved:

(a) Of private individuals .. .. .	15
(b) Of the local authority .. .. .	0

(2) Number of dwelling houses affected .. .. .	15
------------------------------------------------	----

(3) Number of additional separate dwellings provided .. .. .	0
--------------------------------------------------------------	---

(c) Work completed .. .. .	15
----------------------------	----

The Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, Section 43, continued to be administered during the year and 4 private properties were made fit by the owners, after loans had been advanced by the Council.

Under this Act, money was loaned in suitable cases for the repair, improvement alterations, acquisition, and the conversion of buildings into houses. Grants towards the cost of approved modernisation schemes for old properties were also made during the year.

**Standard Grants—Action during year:—**

										No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to:										
(a) Full standard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
(b) Reduced standard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None
Total applications approved by local authority to:										
(a) Full standard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
(b) Reduced standard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None
Work completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21

Since the inception of the Grant scheme in 1954, 579 cases of Discretionary Grants have been accepted and 256 cases of Standard Grants have been approved since 1959. Of these 641 have been completed.

The general effect of this is that owner/occupier houses are being maintained and improved, but the majority of the tenanted properties are not being improved by these schemes.

These schemes do tend to raise the standard of the houses in the area, and to a degree help to preserve the character of the district by keeping the stone built properties.

There are, however, a considerable number of properties where application could be made for grant aid, even if it meant only the installation of a wash basin or fresh water closet.

**Common Lodging Houses** - There are no common lodging houses in the district.

**INSECT PESTS**

Insect pests found in houses and other premises include many species. Advice and help in methods of control and extermination are given and the appropriate treatments recommended.

With the growing number of houses in the district this Council service is being called upon far more frequently,

**DISINFESTATION**

Eight houses found to be infested by cockroaches were treated during the year. These insects continue to be quite numerous in older terraced houses. Modernisations however, such as new fire ranges and new impervious floorings on top of flags is helping to reduce the number of infestations.

Disinfestation when carried out for bed bugs and fleas is by spraying with insecticides having a D.D.T. residual and a pybuthrin base for cockroaches and similar insects.

Three premises were found to be infested with bed bugs or fleas during the year.

20 wasps nests were irradiated during the summer months in various parts of the district.

**CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS**

The chief requirements of the district are, in my opinion:—

- (1) Abolition of the remaining W.W.C.'s and privies.
- (2) The reduction of the number of private water supplies and the purification and protection of the remainder.
- (3) Clearance of the completely unfit houses.
- (4) Making fit and bringing up to standard of partially unfit houses by wider use of the grant schemes.
- (5) The operation of a Smoke Control programme in the built up areas of the district.





